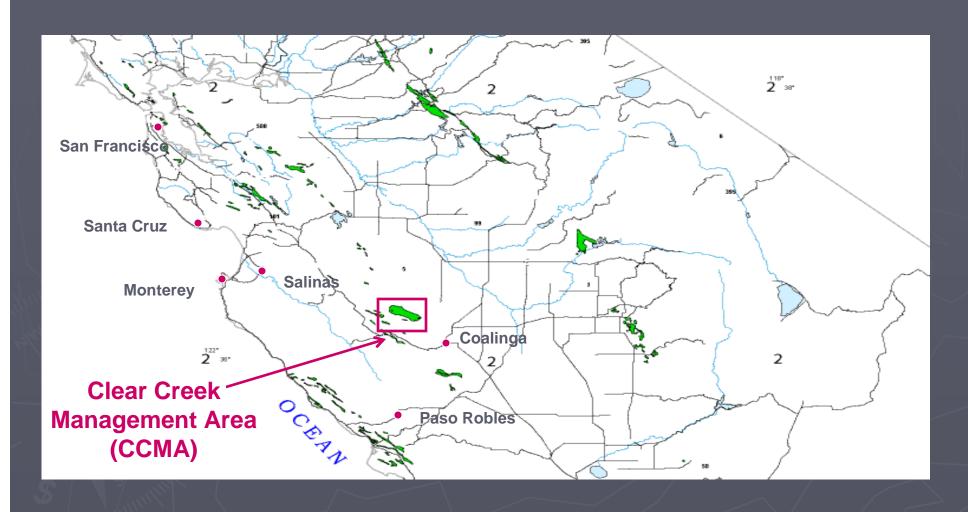
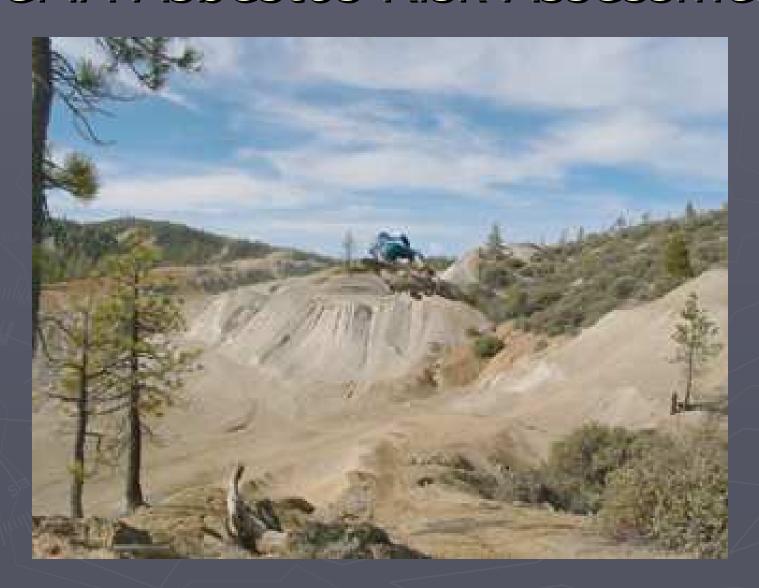
Clear Creek Management Area Asbestos Risk Assessment

SPC Subcommittee on Asbestos Briefings February 28 and March 5, 2008

- Purpose of Briefing
 - Overview of CERCLA site-specific assessment
 - Recreational and worker asbestos exposures and risks are significant
 - Significant stakeholder interest
 - Region 9/BLM coordination and outreach
 - NEPA and CERCLA involvement

- Background
 - CCMA covers 75,000 acres in San Benito and Fresno Counties, California
 - Includes 31,000 acre outcrop of naturally occurring asbestos (NOA)
 - Three asbestos mines operated in Area, including Atlas and Coalinga Asbestos Mines (NPL sites)
 - Popular OHV area ≈ 50,000 visitors/year

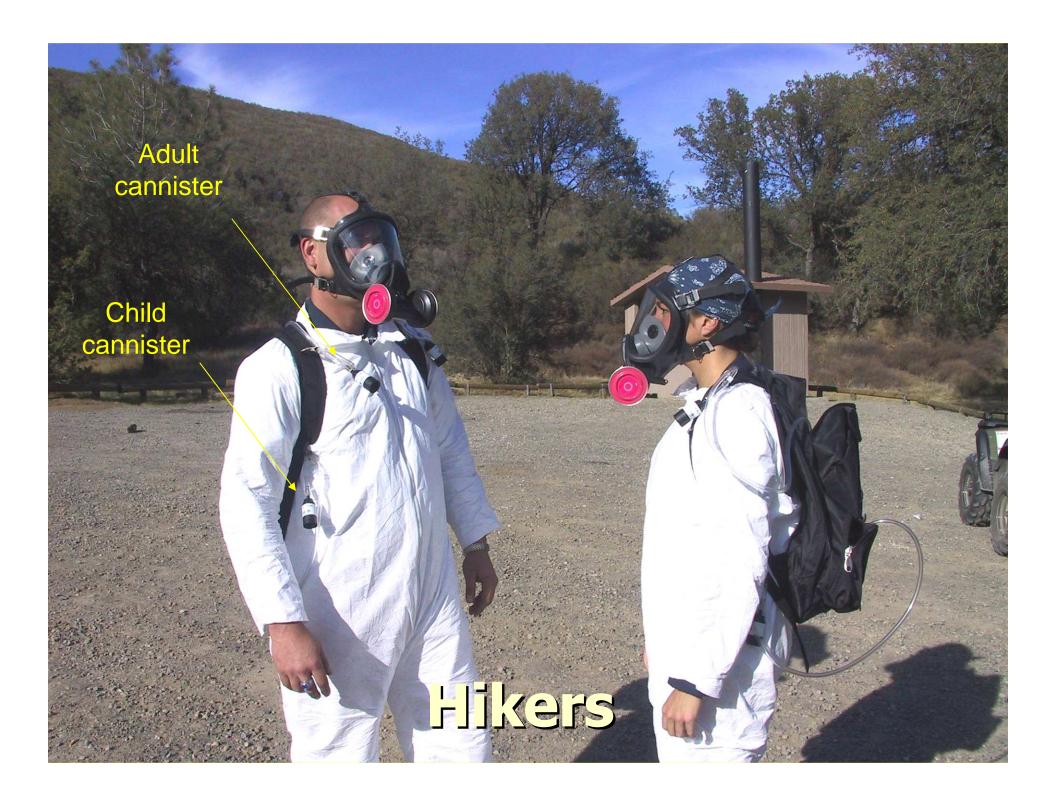




- Background (continued)
 - 1991 Atlas NPL Site Record of Decision (ROD)
 - ▶ "At this time EPA is not proposing any action in the CCMA. BLM has indicated that it will revise its land use plan for the CCMA in order to minimize airborne asbestos emissions and the threat to public health...In 1992, EPA will evaluate whether BLM's plan is adequate to protect human health and the environment and will publish a public notice of it's determination. At that time EPA will decide whether further action under CERCLA in the CCMA is necessary."

- Background (continued)
 - 1992 EPA Public Notice: Because BLM has not yet released its plan for the CCMA, EPA will remain involved to help ensure protection of public health from asbestos
 - Additional BLM Environmental Impact Statements through 1990's and 2000's
 - EPA continued objections to OHV use because of health concerns
 - CalEPA concern about Atlas Mine NPL Delisting given that CCMA issue not resolved
 - 2004 Region 9 begins CCMA exposure and risk assessment
 - Current BLM EIS awaiting EPA asbestos risk assessment

- Region 9 Conducted Five Activity-Based Asbestos Sampling Events 2004 to 2005
 - Typical CCMA activities
 - Motorcycle riding, ATV riding, SUV driving and riding, hiking, camping, sleeping in tent, vehicle washing and vacuuming, fence building



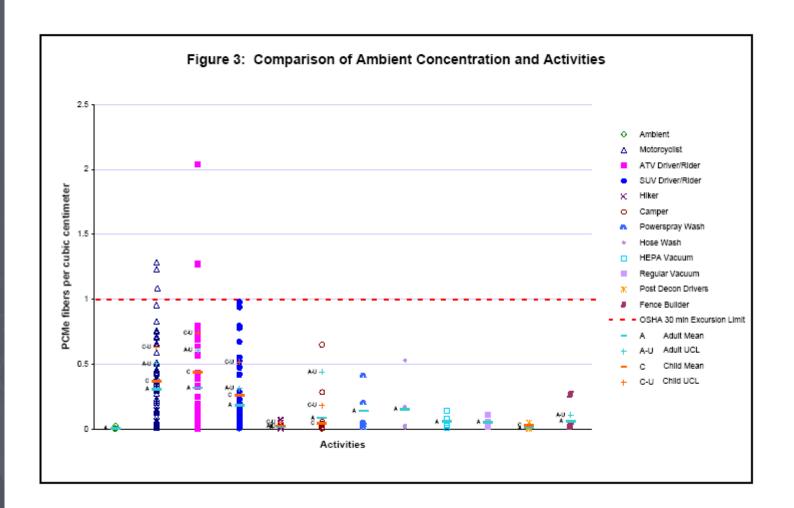
Child and Adult sampling



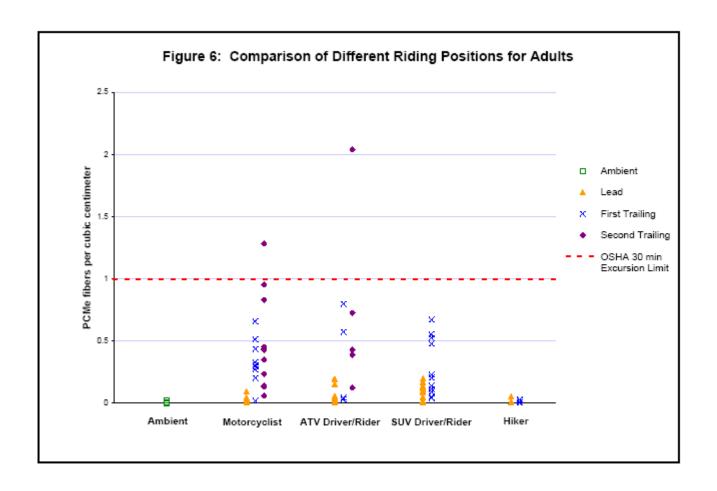
Lead and Trailing sampling



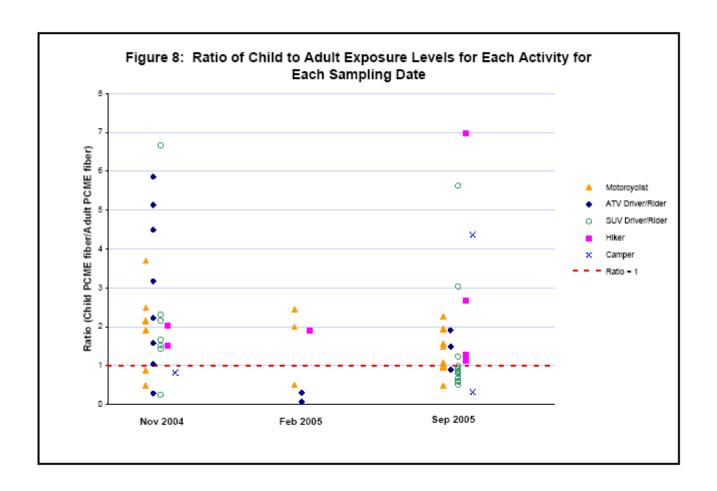
- Exposure Assessment Findings
 - Only PCME fibers used
 - Activity drives the exposure



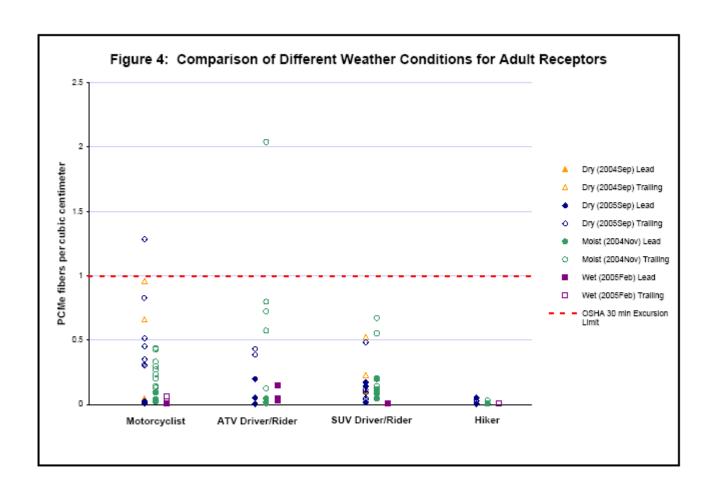
- Exposure Assessment Findings (continued)
 - Only PCME fibers used
 - Activity drives the exposure
 - Position is important



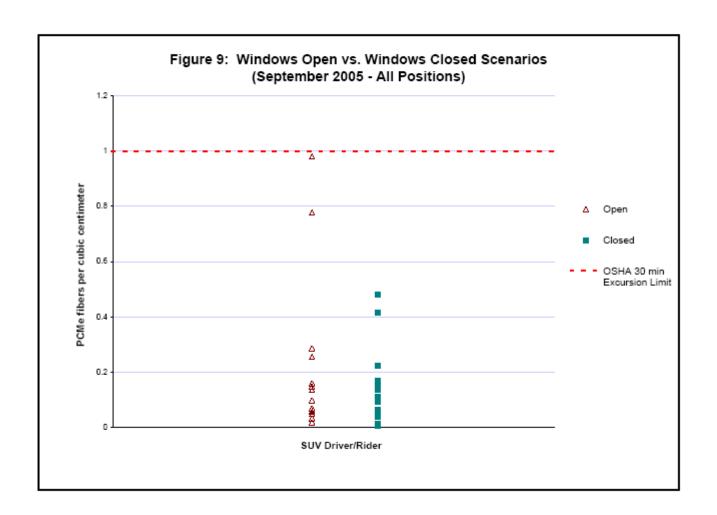
- Exposure Assessment Findings (continued)
 - Only PCME fibers used
 - Activity drives the exposure
 - Position is important
 - Children are of special concern



- Exposure Assessment Findings (continued)
 - Only PCME fibers used
 - Activity drives the exposure
 - Position is important
 - Children are of special concern
 - Wet weather does not eliminate exposure



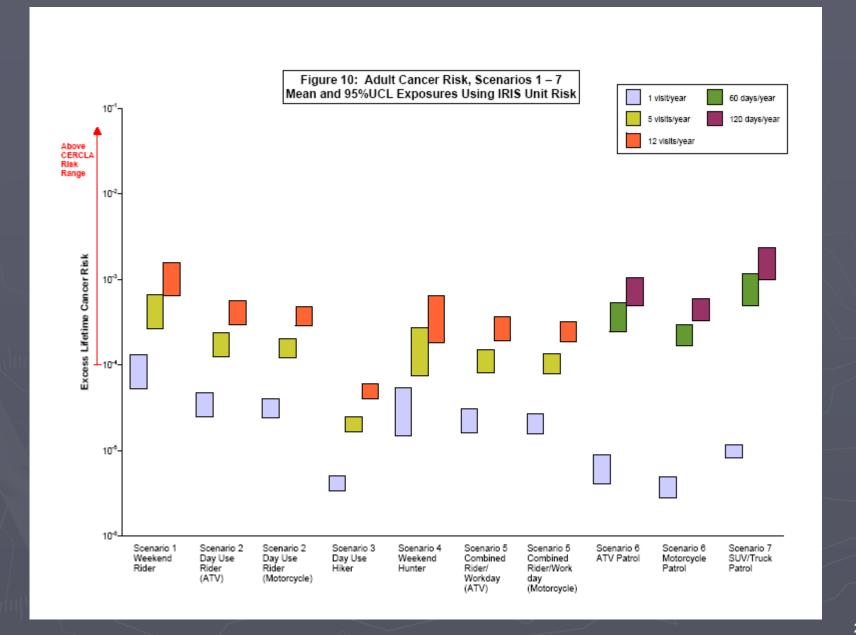
- Exposure Assessment Findings (continued)
 - Only PCME fibers used
 - Activity drives the exposure
 - Position is important
 - Children are of special concern
 - Wet weather does not eliminate exposure
 - SUV exposures were significant

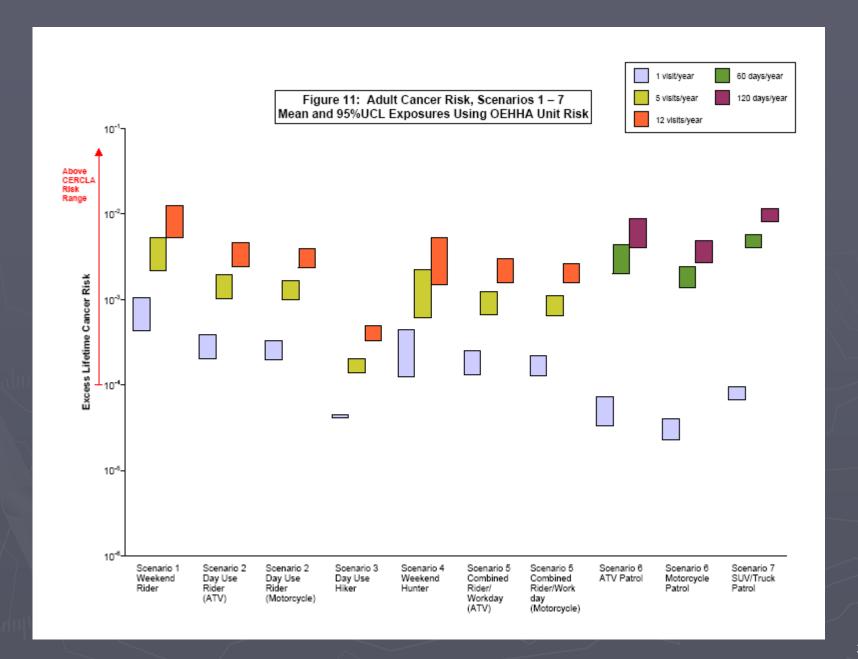


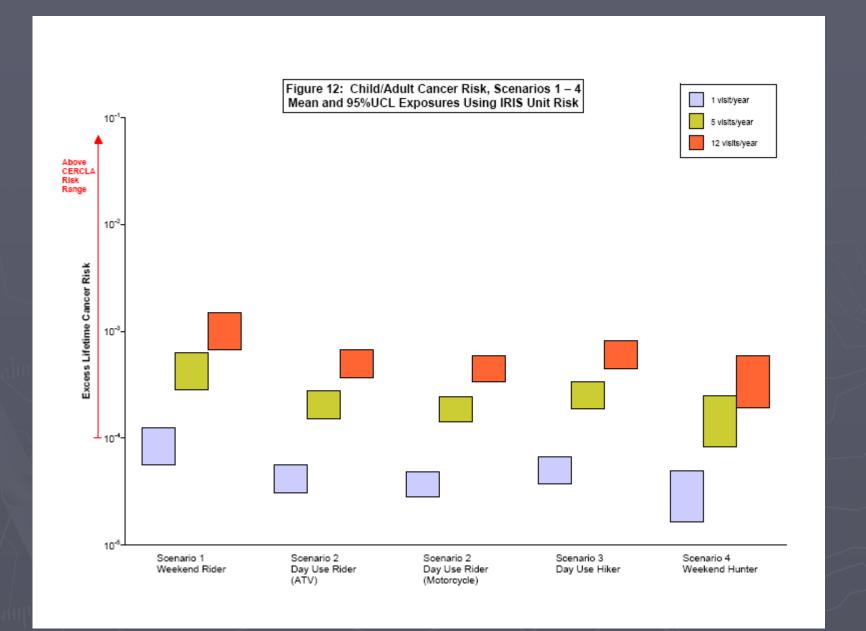
- Exposure Assessment Findings (continued)
 - Only PCME fibers used
 - Activity drives the exposure
 - Position is important
 - Children are of special concern
 - Wet weather does not eliminate exposure
 - SUV exposures were significant
 - Amphibole asbestos was detected

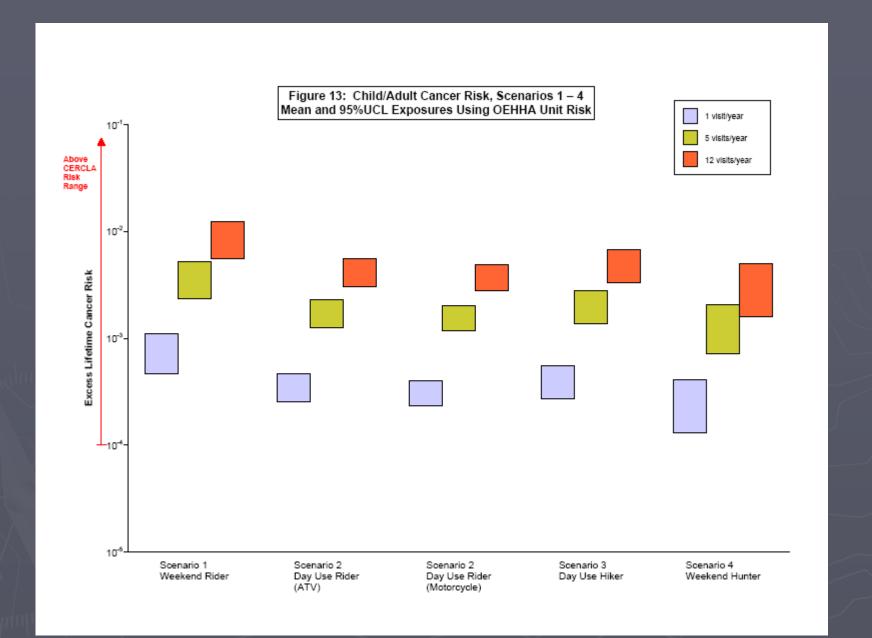
- Risk Assessment Calculations
 - Activity-Based Exposure Concentrations Plugged Into:
 - Five Recreational Use Scenarios
 - Weekend Rider
 - Day Use Rider
 - Day Use Hiker
 - Weekend Hunter
 - Combined Rider/Workday
 - ► Two Worker Scenarios (Developed by BLM)
 - Worker ATV Patrol (Lead Rider Only)
 - Worker SUV/Truck Patrol (Lead Rider Only)

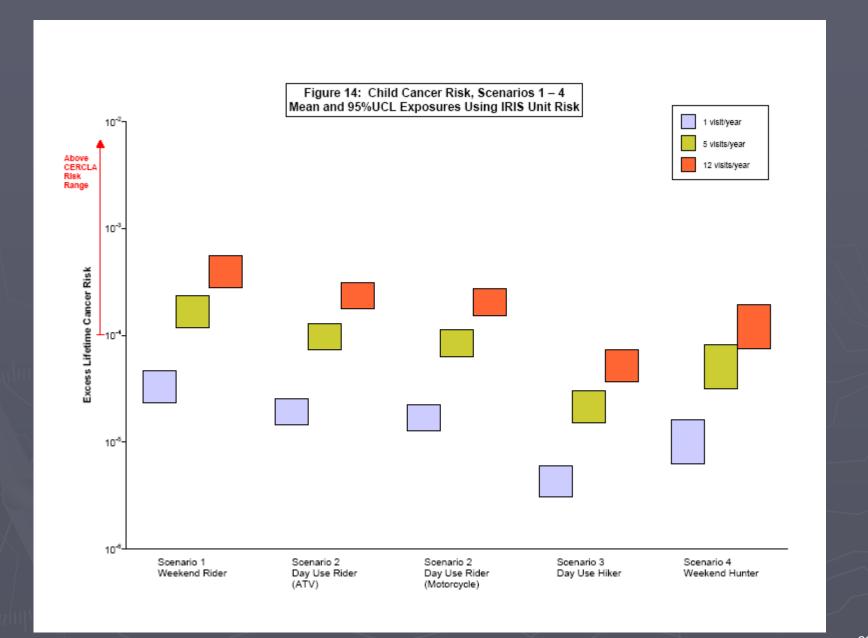
- Risk Assessment Calculations
 - Only PCME fibers used
 - Both IRIS and CalEPA OEHHA risk models used
 - One-visit, five-visits, and twelve visits for recreational scenarios
 - One-day, sixty days, and one hundred-twenty days for worker scenarios
 - Adult (30 year), Child/Adult (12 + 18 = 30 year),
 Child (12 year) calculations
 - Mean concentrations and 95% UCL concentrations
- ► Many risks above EPA Superfund acceptable range of 10⁻⁴ to 10⁻⁶ excess lifetime cancers

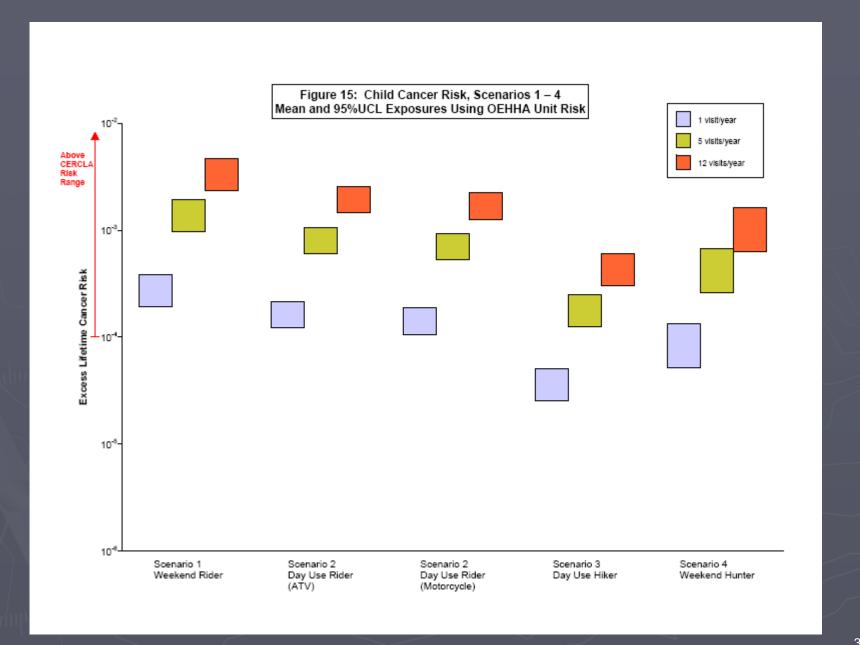












- Uncertainties Related to Assessment of Risk
 - Factors which may cause EPA calculated risk to be <u>over</u>estimated
 - Primarily chrysotile asbestos exposure
 - Clearance
 - Mesothelioma
 - ► Infrequent, episodic recreational exposures may not cause disease

- Uncertainties Related to Assessment of Risk
 - Factors which may cause EPA calculated risk to be <u>underestimated</u>
 - Non-cancer effects not assessed, but could be more significant to total disease outcome
 - ► Early-life exposures may present greater risk
 - ▶ No assessment of "Take-Home" exposure

- Draft Assessment Reviewed by Working Group, California DTSC, BLM
- Next Steps
 - Receive BLM comments on draft report
 - Release final report
 - Press and Congressional outreach
 - Public meeting
 - Response to comments on risk assessment
 - NEPA cooperating agency activities